PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

A LETTER dated Montgomery county, Va., says: "Although traitors inform you that there are no Union men in these States, permit me to say in justice to my native county, that there are at least six hundred loyal white men out of twelve hundred voters, who have never forsaken their devotion to the Union." This is a much larger proportion of Union men than is true of almost all the South besides.

CORRESPONDENTS and others traveling in the South, say that it is a common thing, in almost every State they have passed through, to see white women laboring in the fields. This is one of the most marked and conclusive evidences of an inferior grade of civilization. No women North could be found—unless it were among the commonest class of German emigrants—who would drive ploughs or hoe out corn and sugar.

THE popular belief is that the New York *Times* lost heavily in its circulation, on account of the political course of the paper about the time of the Johnson defection. In reply to the assertion of the *Tribune* to this effect, the *Times* corrects this impression as follows:

"The *Times*' circulation has never varied 5,000, beyond the usual variations of the season, during the political vicissitudes of the last two years. Its profits *quarterly* have been more than the *Tribune*'s profits during the whole year. And it was never in prosperous in every respect, than it is at the present moment."

IT is one of the remarkable features of the times, that notwithstanding the extent and terrible energy of government measures during a long war of insurrection, and the political distractions that have occurred since, there yet have been so few changes in the Cabinet officers of the government for the last six years. Such officers have been assailed by a violent party press, their removal has been demanded and urged, and it has been expected in consequence of diversity of opinions about government policies, and yet it has had extremely few changes, and those chiefly for reasons of a private nature. To take this to be an evidence of the wise conduction of the Cabinet, and of the prosperous and promising political condition of the country.

ELASTICITY OF HUMAN WANTS.—The consequences of any kind of wholesale and absolute destruction, if they could be reckoned and proceed before us in some tangible shape, would afford material for curious study. They are, however, seldom realized in so direct a way as to be clearly and unmistakably appreciated; readily ever, indeed, except in the case of a country ravaged by armies of invasion, or a city suddenly rendered desolate by fire. The Southern States, for example, and Portland, Maine, by the two agencies of war and conflagration, had the consciousness of severe loss brought so closely home to them as to enable them to make something like a practical calculation; but the Northern States, generally—though nearly half a million of their young men lie buried in Southern soil or are so maimed for life as to be rather a burden than a help, have never sustained any suspension of industrial activity that the community at large need seriously to feel; and, though taxation has been nearly quadrupled since 1861, there is not appear to have been any abatement of the national prosperity, or any sense of exhaustion or oppression on the part of the people. Reflection on this subject is suggested by a paragraph from an English paper, which states that the cattle plague, in the British Isles alone, has, first and last, caused the sacrifice of more than three hundred thousand cattle. Now, the question arises, what was the effect of this positive annihilation of so many oxen and cows on the average supplies of beef and milk? How was the deficiency made up; or, if not made up, in what ways was public suffering or deprivation resulting from it manifested? Who can explain the working of that most mysterious of all the faculties of human nature—its adaptation to circumstances—its marvellous elasticity?

Fast Time Between New York and Chicago.

As the Nothern or Lake Shore lines from New York are exulting over their through train and fast time between New York and Chicago, via Albany and Buffalo, and as we are somewhat interested in the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania and Allentown lines, we have taken the trouble to inquire what this claim of our northern friends amounts to. For the information of the traveling public the conclusion may be briefly given thus: By leaving New York by Allentown line, at 5 o'clock P. M., they will arrive in Pittsburgh at 9:30 the next morning for breakfast; leaving by the Fort Wayne route they will reach Alliance for dinner and Crestline for supper; at the latter place they can take one of the palatial sleeping cars, and will arrive in Chicago at 8:20 o'clock the second morning—or in thirty-six hours and a half from the time of leaving New York. On the other hand, passengers for Chicago and points west and Northwest of them, by way of the New York Central and Erie Railways, in order to arrive at Chicago at 8:30 A. M., have to leave New York at 12 o'clock M., just five hours earlier than by the Allentown route, and arrive in Chicago just one hour later. Comparing these facts it will be seen that the Allentown, Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne roads have the advantage of *six hours time* to Chicago, and all western, northwestern and Southwestern points. These facts sufficiently attest the claim of our railways to having the shortest and quickest route to the Northwest, and require no comment.

We learn that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway will commence running next Sunday morning a train from Pittsburgh through to Chicago, in direct connection with the trains over the Pennsylvania Road leaving New York on Saturdays, at 8 P. M., Philadelphia at 10:50 P. M., and Baltimore at 10:30 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 11 A. M., Monday, twelve hours ahead of all other trains leaving New York in the evening. This will really be the only line between the East and the West that presents to the traveler a through continuous route during the entire week. It is well known to the traveling public that the splendid silver palace" cars of the Central Transportation Company, leaving New York on the morning trains of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, run through to Chicago, and that they leave Chicago on the same morning trains running through to New York. These cars will be increased to daily service as soon as the cars now in process of construction are completed. It is in contemplation to put on cars to run through between New York and Chicago, leaving the terminal points in the evening, thus making a double daily train through without change of cars.

IS IT possible, one might ask, to combine cannibalism with the social amenities? It seems to be so from an account sent home by the English Consul at Biafra of the Okrika people. The natives eat human flesh, but are "sweet tempered in the extreme, although inquisitive." The King is described as a "round-faced, good-tempered man," deeply religious, and he consults his gods before going to business. The Queen spreads the table cloth with her own hands, and serves out palm wine. In the "juju house" the visitors saw a priest sitting in the midst of human bones which he had collected. The chief himself was a jolly, communicative epicure, and discoursed with the air of a Brillat-Savarin about the tit-bits of the human body. An admirable dinner was spread for the party—without, of course, the regular dish—and capital quarters were provided; indeed, except for the sand flies, Mungo Park and Livingstone was never lodged better. The people are a handsome, pleasant looking set of negroes, and paint themselves in a brilliant manner with yellow and blue.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP RANDALL, of Colorado, says that he has found that field, which he supposed to be entirely fallow and neglected, already filled with laborers, and flourishing. The saints had long been at work. Splendid schools and academical institutions are in full operation. State money to the amount of $30,000 has been granted to them. "Most of the Protestant young ladies of Denver city and neighborhood," he says, "are the regular pupils, and the next generation of Colorado bids fair to be educated with as intense hatred to our reformed religion and free institutions as are the hidalgos of Spain or the peasantry of Connemara."

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.—On this subject the Louisville *Journal* has the following: "We have been carrying on the Louisville *Journal* between thirty-six and thirty-seven years, during all this time we have known no man of means in the city to fail who advertised liberally. And we have known no one to succeed any considerable if even in a respectable degree who *didn't* advertise liberally.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, the well-known Boston publishers, have issued a circular to the trade, in which they give notice that English reprints of American copyrighted works, in cheap form, are being sent to this country for sale, and warn booksellers against infringing on the rights of others, by purchasing the works, under penalty of prosecution.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1867. NO. 200.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Surratt's Trial Fixed for 27th of May.

Efforts in Behalf of Jeff. Davis.

He Does not Ask Pardon or Solicit Release on Bail.

Impeachment Investigation to be Resumed.

Assembling of the House Judiciary Committee.

Temporary Loan Certificates Arriving at the Treasury.

Public Debt Reduced $6,000,000 in April.

$113,000 in Gold in the Treasury.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1867.

Governor Patton.

Governor Patton, of Alabama, arrived here to-day, and this afternoon had an interview with the President. Governor Patton, it will be recollected, declined to be a party to the application for an injunction against the enforcement of the Reconstruction act.

Surratt's Trial.

The trial of John H. Surratt will commence on the 27th of May, until which time the Criminal Court has adjourned. The time named has been definitely fixed upon by the Court and the counsel for the prosecution and for the prisoner.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

The friends of Jeff. Davis have been active to-day in his behalf. It is taken for granted that the District Court, which meets at Richmond on Monday will not try him, but that Judge Underwood will be present, and will probably decide that fact is established. It appears, however, that Davis not only refused to ask for pardon, but he also declines to solicit bail. The efforts for his release are represented as voluntary, and wholly unauthorized by him.

Naval Changes.

Lieutenant Commander Gibson, who entered the naval service in 1841, was to-day placed on the retired list by order of the Navy Department. He was lately in command of the Nipsic. The resignation of Lieutenant Commander Spencer, recently attached to the Shamokin, was to-day accepted by the President.

The Impeachment Matter.

The House Judiciary Committee reassembled at the Capitol to-day, pursuant to adjournment, but adjourned until to-morrow for want of a quorum. Messrs. Aldridge, of Wisconsin; Marshall, of Illinois, and Lawrence, of Ohio, were the only members present. The absentees were Wilson, of Iowa; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Thomas, of Maryland; Williams, of Pennsylvania; Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Churchill, of New York. Several witnesses were present, including one or two reputed to have been engaged in obtaining pardons. They were ordered to report daily at the Committee Rooms.

Certificates Paid In.

The United States Treasurer received forty millions of the three per cent. certificates of the temporary loan authorized by the act of March 2d, to be issued in exchange for the maturing compound interest notes, now in the hands of National banks. These certificates are to take the place of the compound notes held by the banks as part of their reserved fund, and are issued in denominations of ten thousand dollars only.

Pension Affairs.

During the month of April, three thousand seven hundred applications for increase of pension, and seven hundred for invalid pensions, were received at the Pension Office. Six thousand claims were disposed of. Seven hundred and fifty of that number were rejected.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal Revenue receipts are again on the increase. To-day they were eight hundred thousand dollars.

Secretary Browning.

Secretary Browning is still low, but his physicians are confident of his recovery. Secretary Stanton has nearly recovered.

The White House.

The President to-day, for the first time in eight months was free, comparatively, from visitors.

Resigned.

Edwin Webster, Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, tendered his resignation to-day, which was accepted.

The Washington Registry.

When the registration under the recent act of Congress was commenced in this city, many white persons refused to appear to have their names entered. Subsequently many came to the conclusion that they would like to be registered, and applications were made to the registers to reopen the registry list. The registers, however, decided that having completed the registry in the wards named, it could not be re-opened save on the two days just preceding the election, and then only for correction, in which time no new names would be received, except of those who were sick or absent from the city at the time of the registration. By the provisions of the law the registers are required to sit two days, five days before each election, for the purpose of correcting the list, and it is said that they construe the words quoted to mean that they shall sit for the correction of errors, etc. To-day legal proceedings were instituted against the Registers by white persons, to compel them to register. At present the colored men have about one thousand majority.

Public Lands in Kansas.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to local officers at Topeka and Humboldt, Kansas, withdrawing odd numbered sections of land within twenty miles of the line of the route on each side of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad, in conformity with the granting act of March 3, 1865, the Governor of Kansas having filed a map of the definite locality of the line of route of said road.

The Public Finances.

The monthly statement of the public debt was prepared to-day. As compared with the statement of last month it shows that it has been reduced about six millions of dollars during the month. Thirty millions of seven-thirties and compound interest notes was converted into 5-20s. The amount of currency was also reduced during the month, owing to the diminished internal revenue receipts. Although no reduction was made under the law allowing four million per month to be retired, there are one hundred and thirteen millions of gold in the Treasury.

Rebel Secretary of the Treasury.

George A. Trenholm, formerly rebel Secretary of Treasury, and one of the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., of Charleston and Liverpool, arrived here to-night, having been summoned to testify before the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the impeachment investigation.

Suits Against Postmasters.

Three hundred or more attachments have been issued by the United States District Attorney, for District No. 1, against Postmasters and their bondsmen, said to be delinquents to the Postoffice Department. The suits are brought by order of the Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1867.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

The Criminal Court, yesterday, adjourned until the 27th inst., when, it is understood, John H. Surratt is to be tried, the Court and counsel for the prisoner having so agreed.

CARD FROM MR. BOGY.

Mr. Bogy, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a published card, denies that he purchased two millions of dollars worth of Indian goods when in New York, but on the contrary, did not purchase one dollar's worth in the open market. He states that he went to New York in company with two other parties detailed from the Indian Bureau, as special agent to receive and see to packing and forwarding goods bought from contractors, and every dollar's worth received by them was obtained from the three persons having contracts, and the whole will amount to less than $300,000, about one-half of which is in blankets and cloths.

JEFF. DAVIS WILL APPLY FOR PARDON.

Jefferson Davis has determined to reconsider his declaration that he could not apply for pardon, and if he is not arraigned at the May term of Court at Richmond, will file his papers for pardon, in accordance with the conditions of President Johnson's proclamation. So say his friends here.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on the registration clause of the military bill is very liberal, and will enable nearly all those prohibited from registering by Gen. Sheridan, to become voters.

COMMISSIONER NEWTON ILL.

Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, is quite ill.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

The Japanese Commissioners were received by the State Department to-day, and expressed the best wishes of the Tycoon for the health of the President and Secretary of State, and the welfare of the American nation. His Majesty further desired that the relations of friendship already existing between the two countries shall increase in cordiality. Mr. Seward replied that it has always been our endeavor to make the relations between the two countries mutually beneficial, and expressed the hope that our Minister to Japan is appreciated as being a good interpreter of the friendly sentiments of the two nations. It was then arranged that the Commissioners be presented to the President on Friday. Their credentials were read, and after considerable pleasant conversation the interview ended.

DELAY OF THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement is delayed by the non-receipt of certain accounts, and won't appear before Friday or Saturday.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Message of the Governor---Tirade Against Congress.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Connecticut Legislature organized to-day. Governor English, in his message, says that the situation of public affairs in every aspect is important. He urges that as citizens of a common country we should strive to extinguish the vindictive resentments engendered by the late civil war, waged to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and integrity of the Union. He states that the great object was not attained; the Union was not restored; ten States are denied participation in the National Government by the action of Congress. Such will inevitably result in, if persisted in, the Republic into a despotism. He deems the course of legislation pursued by Congress wholly unwarranted, and as fatal to the Union and the Constitution, as the doctrine of secession. The legislation of The Thirty-ninth Congress, to a large extent, was a series of usurpations and infractions of the Constitution. He argues that Congress has no more power under the Constitution to establish military government in the Southern States than to institute an order of nobility in England, and claims that Congress assumed that power only for the purpose of more thoroughly accomplishing the subversion of State rights. If Congress can legislate for those States, it is not difficult to forsee like interference in other States, and the right of the States to regulate internal affairs in their own way is left entirely to the caprice of Congress. He speaks of the Senate as arrogating power to select as well as confirm, and dictating to the President in regard to his appointments. It was Congress to absorb the functions which legitimately appertain to other branches of the Government; that it was proposed to take the pardoning power from the President, where the constitution placed it, and confer it by an *ex parte* law, passed by Congress. He does not doubt the tacit submission of the Southern people to the rule provided for them, but serious questions arise from the precedent established by Congress.

The funded debt of the State has been reduced the past year $571,090. He recommends the adoption of a law making eight hours a legal day's work. The message then speaks the infinite power for wisdom and guidance to perform the duties confided to him.

FROM JAPAN.

Military Proceedings Suspended---Scarcity of Rice.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The Japan *Times* of March 23, says the Tycoon has issued an order directing that the military proceedings on the part of the troops employed for the chastisement of Choshiu be temporarily held in abeyance. The troops will be disbanded on account of national mourning for the Mikado, orders were issued at Kiota, February 27th. There is no doubt of the assassination of the Mikado, which we consider the unwillingness of the present Shogoon, before the death of his predecessor, to involve himself in a struggle with a powerful Prince.

Sir Harry and Lady Parker, with a party of guests, passed through Kaganawa on the 21st, on the way to Hakoni Lake, and proceeded thence to Atsumi, where they left for Yeddo, on board another party, will bring them back.

The chief cause of the present scarcity of rice in the districts immediately surrounding Yeddo is not so much a deficiency in the crop as owing to the people the excessive stock of supply, a custom taught them having been chiefly to depend on the surplus. The officials of the troops of the Shogoon had to dispose from the people pay depots the grain hitherto reserved for extraordinary wants of the troops. The South will probably be opened and the troops called out. The Shogoon is expected to return to the capital. On the reopening of this source of supply, the common people are expected to cause a cessation of the existing distress and consequent discontent.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1867.

DEATH.

Alexander H. Schultz, the veteran steamboat commander and politician, died yesterday at Philadelphia, after a protracted illness.

COUNTERFEITING.

A quantity of lithographic plates, intended for striking off one dollar and five dollar notes on the People's National Bank of Jackson, Michigan, and a number of counterfeits, were printed from the same, were seized at Port Jevois. Clement and Ida Herring were arrested on suspicion of using the plates and selling the bogus money.

ASSETS OF ORRAY, TAFT & CO.

The assets of Orray, Taft & Co., of Providence, R. I., who failed recently, are said to amount to 95 cents on the dollar of all their liabilities, and a satisfactory settlement with its creditors will probably be soon made. The work on their cotton mill at Taftonville, Conn., will shortly be resumed.

SHIPMENT OF SPECIE.

The steamer Scotia took out $100,000 in gold.

ENLARGEMENT OF TRINITY CHURCH.

It is contemplated to enlarge Trinity Church.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Among the passengers per Ocean Queen for California to-day were Senator Cole and Commodore Watson. The Scotia, for Europe, today had a large list, including George Peabody, Gen. Preston, of South Carolina, John G. Saxe, Lester Wallack and family, Manager Wheatley, W. Forney, of Philadelphia; also the following: Miss Dunlap, Kentucky; J. A. Scudder and wife, Mrs. Potter and two children, Cincinnati; W. G. McKee and wife, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodwell, Pittsburgh; Mr. Wesal and lady, Cincinnati; F. O. Day and wife, St. Louis; Wm. May and wife, Chicago; Mr. Dunlap, Mr. Ursher, F. Martin and S. D. Weakes, Louisville; Miss Sellers, Pittsburgh. Sailed per Hecla: A. Tift O'Riley, E. F. Frenchard and son, Ohio; F. G. Lossop, Illinois; C. W. Sanford and wife, C. F. Gunther, Chicago.

CONSECRATION.

Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, was consecrated to-day.

HORRORS OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Some patients of the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, made an affidavit that an old man named Smith Thompson, pronounced dying, had his eyes gouged, and was literally choked to death, by a bandage round his neck by an orderly named Henderson. He has been arrested and denies the charge.

ARRIVAL FROM HAVRE.

The steamer Fulton, from Havre via Falmouth on the 18th, has arrived. News anticipated.

INVITED TO CHICAGO.

The Boston *Advertiser* says Rev. Ol. Wilkes, of this city, has received an invitation to preach as a candidate in one of the Baptist Churches in Chicago, with a view of being settled as pastor. The claims of his present charge, however, will doubtless keep him in Boston.

PACKET SHIP BURNED.

The Liverpool packet ship Hibernia, lying at the foot of Beekman street, undergoing repairs, was burned to the water's edge this morning. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a light left in the hold by one of the workmen. No cargo aboard except two hundred tons pig iron.

Flood in the Missouri River Subsiding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 1.—The Missouri river has receded from the bottom lands above here so the people can re-occupy their houses.

The Union Pacific railroad bridge at Wyandotte, and the Missouri Pacific to Leavenworth are out of water, and being repaired. Trains ran through to Leavenworth to-day, and will continue regularly.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—The meeting on the Memphis course on Monday promises to surpass any former one. A large number of celebrated horses have already arrived, and others are expected to-day.

There were severe storms last night, and today a heavy fall of rain.

Burglary in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Messrs. Pequignat' watch case manufactory was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open and $5,000 worth of property carried off.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 1.—The new street car arrangement went into operation to-day. Very few negroes availed themselves of it, though many whites refrained from riding.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders.

Act Increasing Capital Stock Accepted---Majority and Minority Reports.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company. As both a majority and a minority report was expected, much interest was felt in the proceedings of the meeting, and there was a large turnout of stockholders.

The chair was taken at 10 o'clock by the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of the city. The chair announced the business which would properly come before the adjourned meeting. He went at considerable length into the proceedings subsequent to the annual meeting, such as the selection of the committee of seven, &c.

Mr. Edmund Smith read the minutes of the annual meeting, which were adopted.

Col. Page, Chairman of the Committee, being called upon for a report, stated that the committee had prepared a report from which he dissented. He would read a minority report in proper season.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report was then read by Mr. Israel H. Johnson. It showed that the Committee had met the President, and a Committee of Directors, upon the day appointed by the latter, and every facility was extended for the fullest investigation. The subjects referred to were treated as follows:

1. The system of discrimination.
2. Free passes.
3. Private freight expresses.
4. Report of the Board of Directors.
5. Expediency of issuing more stock, and of borrowing more money.

On the first point, the report stated that the company had no such system, and no discrimination in favor of any particular shipping, freight under the same circumstances. The Committee recognized the fact that equal rates are most productive to themselves and satisfactory to the public.

In regard to free passes, it is a universal custom to issue them to some extent, but when carried beyond proper limits, it is unjust. The granting of these to all members of the Legislature and City Councils is of a pernicious tendency, and ought to be abolished. With this view, a resolution was passed by the Directors limiting the issue of passes to cases of charity and those required by the interests of the company.

In regard to private freight expresses, there are none upon this road, but there are fast freight lines—two owned by incorporated companies, and the remainder by individuals. These are run also over about nine hundred miles of other roads, and the effect is to bring over said roads to the Pennsylvania Central the freight which, but for other lines, would otherwise be obtained. They have, therefore, been positively beneficial.

The Committee found that the officers and employees of the road had no interest in any private express lines to a very limited extent, while neither the President, Vice President, nor any of the Directors are interested pecuniarily in all and in any of the express lines, and that they may at any time terminate the contracts.

In regard to the expediency of issuing stock, and borrowing more money, a sub-committee of three carefully investigated the financial condition of the road, and the whole Committee of three investigated the subject of original leases; but their investigations disclosed nothing in any way at variance with the last annual report of the Company.

The value of the rolling stock is much greater than the amounts standing to the debit of equipment of road in the last annual report. We have no disposition to undervalue our valuable property, but rather the reverse. The system of accounts is perfect and accurate.

In conclusion, the Committee referred to the extended trips which they had made over the various lines of the road during the progress of their investigation, and are more convinced that the policy of the managers has for its object the increase of the commerce of our city, the development of its resources, and the direct interests of the stockholders.

But unless ample pecuniary means are provided, this policy cannot be successfully carried out. Believing that such means, if provided, will be used with economy and discretion, the Committee recommended to the shareholders the acceptance of the report of the Board of Directors and the adoption of the resolutions appended thereto. The report was signed by Israel H. Johnson, Henry Winsor, John C. Davis, Alan Wood, William P. Cresson, and Charles Wheeler.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, there was a general demonstration of approbation.

Page was then introduced, and read a minority report, of which the following is an abstract:

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report, submitted by Col. Page, was very lengthy. This report stated the committee was raised for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the expediency of issuing additional stock and borrowing more money, the operations and working of the system of discrimination and free passes, of private freight expresses, and to what extent the officers and employees are interested in the latter, and the effects of all these upon the earnings of the road and the interests of the stockholders. The committee, although ordered on the 19th of February, was not selected until the 9th of March. Five of those selected refused to serve. Two new names were selected, and four out of these declined. Then a list of twenty-one gentlemen were notified and heard from that a committee was obtained. On the 29th of March, thirty-five days after the annual meeting, the committee was organized, and but twenty-six days were left for the discharge of their duties. To decide upon the expediency of issuing additional stock, and borrowing more money was not possible in so short a time. Even the most cursory and necessary and important preliminary steps were taken. Col. Page stated that he could say nothing as to the condition of the road, as he was not invited out to write about. Without it with the remainder of the committee, but he had no doubt that his colleagues had a pleasant time of it. The report of this committee is only for the 31st of December, 1866, the last period covered by the annual report. The stock, funded debt and State debt are the same in both, but in that to-day there is an increase in the mortgages and ground rents, amounting to $170,184 32. Bills payable in the annual report for 1865 are $677,139 08, while that to the Auditor for 1866, gives the floating debt, as per bills payable, $983,323 32. Report for 1865, the cost of the road complete, is put at $31,809,333 60; in the Auditor General's report for the same year, $30,889,610 40. In the report for 1866 the cost of the road complete is put at $30,886,466 61; to the Auditor General that cost is put at $31,105,459 89. These discrepancies are difficult to understand. It would be desirable that the report to the Auditor General is under oath and therefore preferable.

In reference to the system of free passes, Col. Page reports that its abuses cannot be overgiven as the reason for continuing it here. They have been abused in abundance, and without regard to the hands they might fall into. The members of the Legislature have all they will of them. No record was kept, and it was impossible to obtain the number during 1866. Time will develop whether the new system inaugurated this year will work any better.

The evils of the free-pass system were then discussed, and severely commented on. The claims of and objections to the fast-freight expresses were then alluded to, and the report of the Special Committee to the Ohio Legislature on the subject was spoken of, and its perusal advised by all who were interested in the matter.

Extracts were then made from the report pertinent to the occasion. A sketch of the organization, and the terms of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company was then given. It is said to embrace a portion of the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad among its managers, and stock was subscribed at 50 per cent. of its par value. It has built 1,000 cars at a cost of $1,000,000, and it has leased a pier and some real estate in New York. A dividend of one per cent. a month has been paid on the stock, with a surplus. The stock is held as a first-class investment. After further remarking upon the enormous profits of this company, the report describes the method of operation devised and adopted by the Company. The minority report then goes on to say that it is difficult to obtain co-operation on the part of the stockholders in any movement, because of the separation and of difficulties and the hard work in which they are engaged. The view is expressed that the fast freight line is not a necessary thing, but whatever doubt there might be on this fact, there can be none that no officer of the road ought to be interested in it. If he must be a stockholder in the Company let him resign his position on the road. The legislation now demanded has objectionable features.

The resolution passed at a former meeting, giving the Company power to borrow money, was objected to at length, and the assertion made that the officers of the Company would have taken from the stockholders all the power over their own property. By accepting the law which pended in the Legislature, the stockholders have given authority to increase the capital stock to $35,000,000, and the authority to borrow money equal to the amount of capital paid in will make our capital and debt $70,000,000, on which interest will be paid equal to $4,200,000 per annum—a fearful interest to be heavy load to carry. The disposition of the shares will give to the officers of the road a power which may be used for great evil if not restricted.

The recommendation of the majority of the committee, to wit: That the report of the Board of Directors be adopted and the act of the Legislature be accepted, was adopted by a heavy vote and without debate.

Mr. John S. McMullen submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Israel H. Johnson, John C. Davis, Henry Winsor, William P. Cresson, Alan Wood and Chas. Wheeler, whose names are attached to the report this day presented to the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have bestowed much of their valuable time to a thorough and unprejudiced examination into the subjects of inquiry referred to in the resolutions of February 19, last, under which they were appointed, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said stockholders hereby tender to these gentlemen their sincere thanks for the efficient, conscientious and satisfactory manner in which the responsible duties entrusted to them have been discharged.

Mr. John M. Kennedy called attention to the fact that as there was no formal resolution attached to the report of the majority of the committee, the action of the meeting, in adopting their recommendation, was necessarily loose.

On motion of Mr. Theodore Cuyler, a formal resolution was adopted, which indorsed the views of the majority of the committee, and approved the resolutions attached to the report of the Board of Directors submitted in February last. They were as follows:

Resolved, That for the purpose of consolidating the bonded and other indebtedness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to raise funds to meet the annual demands upon the Treasury of the Company for a new track, additional equipment, enlargement of depots, extension of sidings, and to meet the legitimate demands of the trade of country drained by the road of said Company and its branches, for increased railroad accommodations, and also to preserve the proper relation between the share capital and depots of the Company, the following financial programme be and the same is hereby adopted:

First—That the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company secured by the first and second mortgages, and those of the Commonwealth issued for the purchase of the main line of public works, and other indebtedness, be paid out of the proceeds of, or be retained by, bonds to be secured by a consolidated mortgage upon the whole or such portion of the line from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with its equipment, and for such amount as the President and Board of Directors may determine, and the issue of the bonds secured thereby shall at no time exceed the capital stock as the same may from time to time be increased.

Second—Dividends to be made semi-annually of not exceeding four per cent. from the net profits of the Company, payable in cash, free of United States and State taxes, and that a stock dividend of five per cent., based upon profits already earned, be declared at the regular semi-annual terms in May next, and thereafter. In addition to the semi-annual cash dividend, a stock dividend of five per cent. per annum be declared annually, if the net earnings of the Company will warrant the same.

Mr. John Hulme addressed the chair, just as the question was on the point of being put to the meeting, and in a long written speech protested earnestly against the general policy of the managers of the road, and particularly against the invasion of his rights as a stockholder which would result from the adoption of the resolution under consideration. Mr. Hulme was interrupted at the beginning of his speech, but maintained his ground to the end.

Mr. Cuyler replied to Mr. Hulme, asserting that the latter had been a member of the Board of Directors which recommended the passage of the resolutions, and voted for their submission to the stockholders. [Immense applause.] The speaker could not account for this great change in Mr. Hulme's views.

Mr. Hulme denied the assertion in a qualified way, stating that the increase in the stock, as proposed in the published call for the meeting, was never considered by the Board of which he was a member.

Mr. Cuyler responded that the very resolutions under consideration were the ones which Mr. Hulme had favored while a member of the Board. [Immense and long continued applause.]

Mr. Cuyler then appealed to the stockholders to continue to repose in the men who had brought the road to its present splendid condition, the confidence entrusted to them in the past. (Great applause.)

Mr. Cuyler further argued in favor of an increase in the capital of the Company, that it might keep pace with the progress of the Country, and with the increasing trade, and contribute to the energy and faithfulness of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, which was greeted with applause. Mr. Cuyler then read several documents showing the value of the stock, from the records of the Company, showing how Mr. Hulme had, in 1862, 1865 and 1866, favored the very things he now opposed.

Mr. Hulme denied that he favored these schemes, on the recommendation of the President, who stated that he believed them to be wrong in principle, but absolutely necessary to meet the demands of the times. He argued that the times had changed since then, and a different policy was now expedient.

Mr. Cuyler then adverted in strong terms to a malevolent pamphlet which was being distributed at the door, and from which Colonel Page obtained the facts alleged in his minority report. This pamphlet, Mr. Cuyler asserted, was gotten up by the enemies of the road, and with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who were anything but friendly to the Pennsylvania Road.

He continued to advocate the cause of the fast freight lines, showing how their profits, in 1866, had been $500,000, while the Company's freight business had regularly increased, as before, and they were further spared the necessity of capital in the purchase of the great number of cars owned by these freight lines.

The Mayor, after some further discussion, interrupted it, to state that the fast freight subject was not the one before the meeting.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. John M. Kennedy, who rebuked Mr. Hulme for making a speech at the wrong time. Laughter.

The resolutions under consideration were then adopted, almost unanimously.

The Secretary then read the act passed by the Legislature, authorizing the Company to increase the Company to issue additional stock to the amount of $15,000,000, and bonds to the same amount, thus increasing the entire capital of the Company to $70,000,000 in all.

Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst then submitted a series of resolutions accepting and approving of the act of Assembly, and providing for the manner in which the stock and bonds were to be issued by the Directors.

The vote on the acceptance of the act was then taken, and resulted as follows: 127,539 shares for and 2,239 against it.

GRANT—SHERMAN—M'PHERSON.

Interesting Letters not Heretofore Published.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War have just issued their report in an immense volume, containing reports by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Pope and other Generals. The volume contains many documents never yet published, and among them the two following letters:

[Private.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 4, 1864.

DEAR SHERMAN—The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army from the name of a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive a letter in report to Washington immediately in person, which indicates either a confirmation or a likelihood of confirmation. I start in the morning to see you, and can then say more to you than I can distinctly on my arrival there that I accept no appointment which will require me to make that city my headquarters. This, however, is not what I started out to write about. What I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least the confidence of the public, no one feels more than me how much of success is due to others. The energy, skill, and harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupy a subordinate position under me. There are many officers to whom these remark are applicable to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers. But what I want to express my thanks to you for, and to place you in front rank above all others. I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success. How far your advice and suggestions have been of assistance you know. But for your execution of whatever has been given you to execute, and to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as me. I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction. The word "you" I use in the plural, intending it, for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day; but, starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just could. Your friend,

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

[Private and confidential.]

NEAR MEMPHIS, March 10, 1864.

DEAR GENERAL—I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th. I will send a copy to General McPherson at once. Your letter to myself and him is all too much honor, in assigning to us so large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you approve the friendship I have ever confessed to you, and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all proper occasions. You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation. But if you continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions. The confidence that will accompany so large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability. I repeat, you do General McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits, subsequently of us being near. At Fort Donaldson, also, you illustrated your whole character. I was not near and General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you. Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchial elements that presented themselves at every point; but from that admitted the ray of light which I have followed since. I believe you are as brave, patriotic and just as the great prototype, Washington; as unselfish, kindhearted and honest as a man should be; but your chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in a Savior. This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your best preparations you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts, no reserves; and I tell you it was this that made us act with confidence. Now, wherever I was, that you thought of I knew, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place, you would come if alive. My only points of doubt were in your knowledge of grand strategy and of books your common sense seems to have supplied all these. Now, as to the future. Don't stay in Washington. Halleck is better qualified than you can be to stand the buffets of intrigue and policy. Come West. Take to your self the whole Mississippi Valley. Let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and Pacific shores will follow as destiny as sure as the limbs of a tree lie or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time's influences are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work. Even in the Seceded States your word would now go farther than a President's proclamation or an act of Congress. For God's sake, and your country's sake, come out of Washington. Your commission of Lieutenant General is already received. Come West. Here lies the seat of the coming empire, and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond, and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic.

Your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

General Grant.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY TH

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1867.

On the third page to-day will be found an article on the subject of consolidation, more particularly examining the objections grounded on the idea that the country districts will be affected disadvantageously in the adjustment of the debts and property of the consolidated parts. As the article to which this is a reply was by a writer professing himself originally friendly to consolidation, it is to be hoped that he will perceive the reasons why he should abandon his opposition.

The letter of THADDEUS STEVENS, dissenting from the line of speaking by Senator WILSON in the South, and declaring for confiscation and the imposition of further terms on the South before admitting them into Congress, is receiving no support whatever from the Republican press. Those presses, we observe, which have been among the warmest supporters of Mr. STEVENS are most outspoken against the spirit and purpose of his letter. The Chicago *Tribune* attributes it to the fact that "Mr. STEVENS is very old and is just recovering from a severe illness." The *Tribune* says further:

> Meantime the remarkable fact which can but astonish those who have faith in Mr. Stevens, is, that in the pretended head and front in the work of reconstruction, is the first Northern man of note to array himself against the law of Congress, and practically place himself side by side with Jenkins, Sharkey and Black, and the few discontented rebels of the South who seek to defeat the will of the people.

A STATESMAN for President, in the estimation of "Veteran Observer," in the New York *Times*, is what the country needs. This opinion is probably shared by a great many people; just as is that which avers that the national debt should be paid without embarrassment—more easy to suggest than to accomplish. "A statesman of broad views, of Christian principles, of kindly temperament," continues the same writer; but he leaves the question in a state of provoking mystery by adding: "The West has four men, who, if we of the old school would not think quite equal to HENRY CLAY, must, notwithstanding, be fairly placed in the catalogue of statesmen, and decidedly superior to half the Presidents we have had." It is to be hoped "Veteran Observer" will, in his next, give the names of the "four men," either of whom would make a good President, according to his idea of things.

In all the States of the South, without an exception, the policy of Congress is working out the results for which it was intended. The military officers, who perform so important a part in the labor of reconstruction, are doing their duty faithfully—some of them very ably—adding to the laurels won in the field of war, the fame which belongs to practical statesmanship. We perceive now for the first time the certain return of the Southern States to their old places, and that, too, under circumstances which will secure to Freedom and Progress the fruits of the war. Even the President, it is said, acquiesces—at any rate admits the folly of further resistance. Mr. STEVENS, too, it is presumed, will, on a second thought, abandon his idea of additional guarantees, and leave the Democrats without the coveted ground of hope of further disturbance in the land. At no moment since the surrender of LEE have affairs growing out of the war touching the future relations of the States, worn so hopeful an aspect.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

The negro has, in fact, never been out of American politics, but formerly it was rather his condition than himself that set people by the ears, because his condition, as a slave, was inseparably connected with certain modes of farming, with manufacturing interests, with commerce, *with conscience*, and so made him the occasion of party arrangements and sectional legislation, which have always modified our American politics. But the negro was never in politics personally till now; and now he is in, and no mistake. Parties are recognizing him as an element. He is above par in the political stock market. Democratic politicians are following in the scent of the negro vote in the Southern States, too eagerly to have the fear of the Irish vote of the North before their eyes.

But the problem to be worked out under the new regime is, to determine whether the negro has capacity, and whether he can acquire the necessary skill and adroitness for the political field. He appears, thus far, to open out well. WADE HAMPTON has developed a colored politician worthy to be coadjutor with himself, in the political campaign. A Democratic or Conservative journal, in another quarter, is enlisted under the capital and energy of a colored person. But perhaps the most surprising illustration yet given, of the rising political prestige of the dark race, is the case of J. H. FORSYTHE, who figured so prominently and creditably in a late convention in Mobile, that he was supposed, from the newspaper accounts, to be the Hon. J. FORSYTHE, long known in Southern politics. The latter gentleman has, therefore, issued a card, to correct the mistake, stating that he was not present at the meeting, though he approved of its proceedings. It seems then that the colored politician has made such attainments in political knowledge and tact, as to be mistaken, by those who had not ocular evidence to the contrary, for the old stager in politics, Hon. J. FORSYTHE. The two FORSYTHE's agree in politics, though they differ in color, and the colored one is so good a manager at a conservative meeting as to be mistaken, out of sight, for the white one. Whether the Hon. J. FORSYTHE's card presents more prominently his own fair complexion or his dark namesake's political shrewdness, may be a matter of doubt.

MAKING LAND.

A company has been formed in the East, for a purpose which is rather new in this country—the reclaiming of waste land, or, the making of land arable which was not so before. The scene of operations is the shore land of New Jersey, where extensive tracts are, either daily or at longer intervals, overflowed by the tides, and rendered useless for cultivation, and almost useless for any purpose. It is proposed to fence out the water by closely fitting plates of iron sunk into the ground, forming a sort of partition or bulk-head, enclosing the land and excluding the water. Where land is as valuable as good land is, in New Jersey, near New York and Philadelphia, this method of diking will pay very well. It is surprising that the successful example of their forefathers in Holland did not suggest this to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam long ago.

And we are led by noticing this enterprise, to remark that all over our region of country farmers might take a hint from it, to reclaim those waste spots,—acres, half acres and quarter acres—from which they never receive one cent's worth of produce, and which are capable of producing, with proper treatment, more than any other equal space of ground on the farm. If springy, an underground drain would relieve the spot of surplus water and consequent coldness. If overflowed occasionally from a stream, an earthen dike or a fence of thin boiler-iron set in the ground would protect it and the crops growing on it. If cumbered with logs, stumps or rubbish of any kind, or overgrown with weeds and bushes—and slovenly farming will have such discreditable spots to testify against it—we can only recommend a calculation of the profits that might be made by the clearing and cultivation of such waste patches, and a diligent hand to accomplish it.

Land is too valuable in our part of the country now, to lie neglected. And especially when land is ostensibly under cultivation, the farmer should consider not only his profit, but the credit of his profession, by making his farm as productive as possible and as handsome as possible. There is no better scope for the exercise of taste, than in the arrangement, cultivation and beautifying of a farm. A swamp hole, a miry field, a lot grown over with straggling bushes, or strewed over with old logs, and stumps, make that unsightly and offensive to the eye, which might be attractive and beautiful. And by neglect of the odd patches of ground many a farmer loses much more than he pays for his entire tax bill.

A Children's Hospital.

Our good city of Philadelphia claims to be the possessor of the only institute of this kind on the continent. At the small expense of $25,000, it has a building and all the appurtenances and preparations necessary for the treatment of children patients, to a limited extent. It is surprising, when one thinks of such an institution, that it was not though oft before, it seems so suitable, so necessary, so humane to little sufferers.

The large extent of mortality among children is, no doubt, attributable in some appreciable measure to the incompetency of parents to nurse them when sick, and the delay of application for medical treatment. The conveniences for taking care of sick children in their homes are often very poor and scanty. Besides, the confinement and suspension of earnings, which it often imposes on parents, is accompanied by privations to the whole family, as well as to the sick child, that are adverse to health as well as comfort.

An institution of this kind, we can readily see, would be a blessing to thousands in every large city. We are not unaware of the strong maternal feeling which prompts to any self-denial in order to devote care to a sick child. But there are hundreds of cases where that instinct of affection would gladly place its object in a comfortable institution, under constant care and skillful professional treatment, with the hope of its sufferings being the more quickly relieved and its health the more speedily restored. We have Asylums and Homes where orphan children are well cared for in health or sickness. But a children's Hospital might, with benefit, be added to our charitable institutions.

THE Gardiner Will case, which has been for some days on trial in New York and has excited an unusual amount of public interest, has resulted in a verdict declaring the will invalid. The party contesting the will—a son of the deceased—alleges that his mother was subject to undue influence when she devised her entire property away from her children and in favor of Mrs. Julia Tyler. This Mrs. Tyler, who is the widow of the late President John Tyler, lived with Mrs. Gardiner for some months before her death and seems to have acquired the most extraordinary control over her mind. A rather bitter personal hostility had been generated between Mr. Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler—caused by the rebellious proclivities of the lady, whose hatred of the Yankees and the Union cause was on all occasions offensively exhibited—and she sought revenge by poisoning the mind of the mother against the son. Mr. James T. Brady, counsel for the contestant, alluded to this fact in his argument against the will, remarking that Southern women were in the habit of insulting Northern soldiers, and that they were responsible for at least one year of the terrible civil war through which the nation has passed. Strangely enough, while Mr. Brady, who once ran for Governor of New York on the Breckinridge ticket, gives utterance to such sentences as these, Mrs. Tyler's cause is championed by Judge Pierpont, an ardent and uncompromising radical.

M. THIERS, whose failure as a statesman was only equalled by his want of success as a historian, but is, nevertheless, a man of brilliant and versatile talent, has been making another of the glittering insubstantial speeches for which he is famous, before the French legislative body. In it he combats the Napoleonic doctrine of nationalities, and urges that it is better Italy and Germany should be cut up into a number of petty States than that they should be consolidated into two powerful ones. Very disingenuously he seeks to make it appear that it would be better for them; really he means it would be better—that is safer—for France. He is a believer in the old idea that a nation's strength lies in the weakness of its neighbors, and cannot comprehend the more advanced and enlightened theory of the Emperor—that content among the peoples can only be obtained through the autonomy of races, and that progress and development are more certainly ensured through rivalry between equals than they can be when adjacent countries occupy the relative position of patron and client.

IT is something new in our country that while offices need men and men want offices, there should be some offices in the anomalous condition of vacancy for several months. But perhaps it is better thus than that offices should be filled with unsuitable persons, or, what is still worse, that they should be held and used by the executive hand to be distributed as largesses to mercenary or obsequious partisans. The prostitution of patronage, as it has been sometimes done, is an inconsistency, as well as a wrong, while we have statutes against bribery and corruption in elections. Its tendency is to produce the very evils which these statutes are intended to avert. And the checks that have been placed on the exercise of political patronage, although attended with some inconvenience and occasionally by party alienations, may be expected to produce a salutary effect on parties and election affairs.

SENATOR WILSON's campaign through the Southern States appears to create almost as much sensation as General Sherman's did. Large crowds have listened to him, some with delight and some with infinite dissatisfaction and disgust. He has been vigorously abused by some of the old-time political hacks, but the common people have given good attention and hearty approval to his utterances. The prospect is that very decided benefits will accrue from his mission, that the minds of the people will be discharged of a huge amount of error and prejudice which have been cultivated among them by the secession politicians, and that a strong organization will be eventually effected in favor of the Union and liberty. Other speakers will no doubt follow, and the entire region, desolated by false political teaching, be sown with good Republican doctrines. And the crop, so new to that region, will probably flourish and produce abundantly.

STRIKES are again the mania of the hour among the workingmen of New York. Some of the demands thus sought to be enforced are absolutely absurd. Thus, for instance, day laborers—hodmen, street sweepers, sewer excavators and the like—insist on being paid three dollars a day. It certainly does occur to reflective minds that there must be something wrong about relative rates of remuneration when persons of this deeription get more wages than a large class of active clerks, smart accountants, able writers and others. There are men of splendid talents, upon whose mental culture thousands of dollars have been expended—men, too, whose own natures require something more than a mere "living by bread alone," and who have besides to provide for the delicate wants of tenderly nurtured wives and families—who cannot earn nearly so much as the man who hammers iron hoops round whisky barrels.

NOT the least important result of Prussian success, in the endeavor to consolidate her power, is the establishment, at Berlin, of a new telegraphic Bureau, conducted by an enterprising individual named Wolf. The fact was, that, during the campaign against Austria, Mr. Reuter, who is an agent of the Rothschilds, was so palpably unfair and prejudiced in the tone he gave to his cabalistic dispatches, over the cable and other lines, that it came to be a necessity for reconstructed Germany to find some medium through which she could present to the rest of the world facts connected with the situation, in which her every act and movement should not be grossly misrepresented. Anyhow, on account of the press and public generally, we are glad to see Rip Van Winkle Reuter waked up by a little competition.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.—It is reported on good authority that General Breckinridge, who is at present sojourning in London, has written home, strongly urging the Southern States to adopt the Military Bill. The General seems to be of the opinion that if the Southern people are not represented in Congress, or in a fair way to be, by the first of next December, the human mind cannot fairly conceive of the oppression and indignities that will be heaped upon them. He further advises his Southern brethren to be true to each other, and act, in whatever course they deem best to adopt, as a unit—with the most perfect harmony and concord.—*Southern Herald.*

A LETTER from Florence states the following interesting fact: An association here in Florence has just offered a prize of 5,000 francs for a treatise upon the best system of popular education. Another plan, which is now going into operation, if carried out on a large scale, will produce good results. It is the establishment of Sunday Schools for secular instruction. Within two weeks past lists have been opened for those to put down their names who wish to enter such schools, and the beginning is very encouraging.

TOLEDO, Ohio, has twenty-five firms engaged in the lumber trade. Forests in the immediate neighborhood of the city, like the "Great Black Swamp," to which the State has built a Macadamized road, supply immense quantities of black walnut. That wood was quoted there last week at $52 to $58 per M.

"A Crisis in the Oil Regions."

This is the title of a forty page pamphlet, issued by John Ponton, Titusville, in behalf of the oil producers of the oil regions. The author argues that the low price of oil has not been brought about by the law of supply and demand, but that the producer has fallen a prey to the schemes and "bear" transactions of the Eastern operators. He gives the cost of sinking wells and operating them, and the average production for six months (the average life of wells), and shows at present prices an actual loss in the prosecution of the business. He gives the total production of the oil regions at 3,130,670 barrels, an average of 8,557 barrels per day, and claims that there was a deficiency of 2,480 barrels refined oil in the United States on the 1st of January, 1867, thus proving that the enormous stock on hand which has been claimed does not exist in fact. The remedy he proposes for the protection of the producers is tanking the oil, until the demand is such as to compel higher prices. The pamphlet is full of suggestions to oil men.

On the subject of tankage, the Titusville *Journal* says:

> The amount of iron tankage is now over one-half million of barrels. This fact alone shows that what we stated last week in relation to the future price of oil must necessarily take place. The disposition of large owners is such that they have determined to store all their oil until a fair price can be had, and with half a million barrels safely stored now, another half million of tankage will place the oil market absolutely under the control of oil producers and speculators, who have a direct interest in the welfare of producers. We give the following statistics, which will be found to be very nearly correct:
>
> | Places. | Barrels. |
> |---|---|
> | Titusville | 25,000 |
> | Miller | 17,000 |
> | Reiff—constructing | 20,000 |
> | Boyd Farm | 30,000 |
> | Egbert Farm | 17,000 |
> | Reiffer | 26,000 |
> | Story Farm | 13,000 |
> | Tarr Farm | 25,000 |
> | Oil City | 197,000 |
> | Oil City—constructing | 25,000 |
> | Rouseville | 5,000 |
> | Oleopolis | 45,000 |
> | Tidioute | 133,000 |
> | Total | 601,000 |

SELLING A RAILROAD PASS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Reading *Dispatch* states that on the 10th of April, Messrs. Heyser & Lawrence, clothiers of that city, made an information before Alderman Massey, charging "that on or about the 5th day of November, 1866, Solomon L. Custer, (an ex-representative from Berks county,) came to my place of business and bartered a blank railroad pass, good over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and signed Thomas A. Scott, Vice President, for a coat worth $16, which was contrary to the act of Assembly, passed in 1862, relating to common carriers." Custer was placed under bail for his appearance at the next term of Court for trial. Custer is represented by the correspondent to be "one of the most violent opponents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's interests."

THE fortifications of Luxemburg—on which, for two hundred years, all the resources of French and German engineering skill have been lavished—are to be dismantled, pending the deliberations of the General Congress of the Great Powers which is to be held in London. Whatever advantage may thereby accrue to either France or Prussia would probably be in favor of the former; but in mutually consenting to this demolition of artificial defenses upon the prospective battle ground, where, sooner or later, Gaul and Teuton will have to struggle for supremacy, both nations seem to be actuated by an involuntary instinct—a sort of forewarning of inevitable fate—suggesting a yet inchoate and indefinable desire to have a fair open field and no favor when the clash of arms shall come.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says large sales have been made, within the last few weeks, to dealers in Denver, and that several other merchants of Denver are now in Chicago purchasing their supplies. To these statements it is added:

> The completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to the Missouri River, and the rapid extension of the Union Pacific Railroad to the mountain regions, has completely revolutionized the trade of the Platte Valley and the tributaries of Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Utah. Heretofore Denver has enjoyed almost a complete monopoly of this large and rapidly increasing business, but now Chicago, through her superior railway connections, and the enterprise of her wholesale dealers, must command nearly the entire trade of the mining districts of the Far West.

THE Democratic platform has been arranged, with free trade as one of the principal planks. We commend this to the brethren of the party. Their hearty support is expected, and no questions asked.

PERSONAL.

—The citizens of Waukegan, Illinois, have had a fine dish of gossip and excitement for a few days past. A Dr. Bullock, an old resident of the place, and a man of considerable wealth, abandoned his wife and child under very disreputable circumstances, first stripping them of everything, leaving them with but $20, and going East, to Albany.

—The Providence *Journal* says: "If Mr. Edwin Booth is not thoroughly imbued with the life, soul and spirit of Shakspeare's Hamlet—if he be not physically and mentally, theoretically and practically, total unlikeable fitted for the representation of that famous character—then we think we may as well desist from ever seeing the man who is."

—The Springfield *Republican* says the colored man Bradley, who has applied for admission to the New York bar, is a pestiferous black man who set up as a lawyer in Boston, got dismissed from the courts for cheating a client, then tried to get back, was examined for his attainments, and found to be ridiculously ignorant of what a lawyer should know, and afterward turned up as a mischief maker among the negroes of Georgia.

—Sir Morton Peto lately asked the British House of Commons, of which he is a member, to investigate the charges against him, in connection with recent financial events. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ground that the House could not enter upon investigations of such a character; but he passed a high eulogium on the character of Sir Morton Peto, as did also Mr. Gladstone. Sir Morton is about to retire from the representation of Bristol, and his successor is likely to be the present Mayor of the ancient city.

—Mr. Buchanan, whose fortune is reckoned at $500,000, is the richest of our surviving ex-Presidents.

—Archbishop Manning, of England, has obtained of the Popean indulgence of one year to all who shall devoutly recite the Gloria Patria and Ave Maria, with the intention of obtaining from God the perfect "conversion" of the English nation to the confidence of the faith and reconciliation to the chair of St. Peter.

—Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, has fled to Canada with his family. Time was when fugitives from slavery used to seek the same locality as a place of refuge. "Now the ex-slave stays, and the ex-massa runs. "Time at last makes all things even."

—His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway has conferred upon Captain John Ericsson, the well-known inventor of the iron monitors, the Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, and he has at the same time made Chevalier Hahlcrit, the Swedish and Norwegian consul general in New York, a Knight of the Royal Order of St. Olaf.

—Mr. Dana's project for a new paper meets with unexpected obstacles. His purchase of the old Tammany Hall property turns out to be a delusion and a snare. It appears, on legal examination, that the sachems are unable to give Mr. Dana a clear title to the building and site, and so the transaction remains in *statu quo*, greatly to the disgust of that gentleman, who wants to get on with his enterprise.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette*, alluding to the Honorable John Covode's reference to Mr. Johnson as the chief tailor of the nation, ascribes it to "a Mr. Woode."

—Dr. Hyatt Smith found the name of Jenny Lind cut into the hard stone on the top of the great Pyramid of Cheops. He afterward learned that the inscription was the work of the songstress's own hand.

—North Carolina papers record the death of Judge Romulus M. Saunders of Raleigh. Judge Saunders served in Congress from 1821 to 1827, and again from 1841 to 1845. He was Speaker of the House in the State Legislature, Attorney-General and a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and was Minister to Spain under President Polk.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers the accession of a new European sovereign. Prince Henry XXII. of Reuss-Greiz, having attained his majority, has ascended the throne of that country, which since 1859 has been governed by his mother, the Princess Caroline, as regent. The extent of the territory over which Prince Henry XXII. is now ruler is seven square miles."

—A newspaper correspondent, protesting against the privileges of the English aristocracy, says that the Duke of Cleveland's estate extends twenty-three miles below the highway, that the property of the Marquis of Breadalbane reaches from the sea one hundred miles into the interior, that the Duke of Devonshire owns 96,000 acres, and the Duke of Richmond 36,000, that one park belonging to the Duke of Norfolk is fifteen miles around, and that the Duke of Sutherland is proprietor of an entire county in Scotland, stretching from sea to sea.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

White Lead, all grades;
Pure Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine;
Copal and Japan Varnishes;
Mixed Paints, all colors;
Dry Paints, all colors;
Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes.

We have just received our spring stock of the above articles, which we will sell at prices that should induce all to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

McCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Headquarters for Patent Medicines, wholesale and retail. Sole depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

CONSUMPTION.

This scourge of humanity, bane of civilization, with despotic sway has claimed victims from all classes, grades and conditions of life. Neither age, sex nor rank is exempt from its ravages. Its icy hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary-headed age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the side and back, Emaciation, and a general negative condition of the whole system. It is authentically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion, and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and remedial agencies. Persons suffering from this dread disease, or any of its concomitants, should lose no time in possessing themselves of the proper Remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, and the pamphlet containing the directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of the following reliable Druggist in this State, viz:

JOS. FLEMING,

Sole Agent for Western Pennsylvania.

CALL AT FLEMING'S DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT, and procure Certificates of persons who have been cured with this wonderful medicine.

JOS. MEYER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

No. 135 SMITHFIELD STREET, and No. 124 PENN STREET.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English House of Commons is composed of 635 members. By a strange oversight the hall will not hold more than half of them. They draw seats for one night, and that after prayers. The drawing consists of the members putting their cards in a little groove on the back of the bench. Those who cannot get seats below have to go into the gallery, and those who cannot sit have to stand.

Leo Elfer, a Louisiana Justice of the Peace, has been bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear before the United States District Court under the Civil Rights Bill, on the charge of false imprisonment. A negro, named Roman Bulssere, is the complainant in the case.

Says a Washington letter: Old residents are reminded this season of Daniel Webster and of Chancellor Bibb, those disciples of Isaak Walton, who used to be seen on their way to or from the Great Falls with their poles and tackle, every Saturday. It is said that during the war a water tank that had been used at the North was taken to the Great Falls, and that it contained the eggs of fresh water bass, which fish are consequently now to be caught there.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette*, speaking of the purchase of Russian America by the United States, says: "There was an English Minister who made a considerable stir about a place called Nootka Sound, and was going to war about it, till the enemy knocked under. Nootka Sound is not a hundred miles away from the late Russo-American land ceded to the United States, to our discontent, perhaps expressed by some whining and barking."

L. Gonsset, the great champagne grower, has inaugurated a new system, which those who wish to taste his wines will appreciate, and which probably will come into general use. By means of a new system of cork and cork screw, a glass of champagne can be taken from a bottle without injuring the remaining contents; thus this perishable wine can henceforth be served in a small quantity without the waste of a whole bottle.

An investigation into the origin of the Lindell House fire, St. Louis, has developed the fact that the fire had been raging for at least an hour before the firemen were notified—that the large cisterns of the hotel, constructed for just such an emergency, were not touched—that the employees of the hotel made no effort to put out the fire as serious, and labored for about an hour in attempting to extinguish it with buckets of water before calling in the assistance of the firemen."

A mausoleum sixty-five feet long is to be erected for the Confederate dead at Newbern, North Carolina. The interior of the vault will contain a wide rack of several tiers, supported by iron pillars, running from end to end through the center, upon which the coffins are to be laid, leaving a passage way on either side. The entire works to be below the ground, and sufficiently strong to sustain any weight of a monument or other exterior decoration.

John Titus, aged ten years, whose parents reside at Villa Ridge, sixteen miles from Cairo, accidentally stepped into a crevice near his home, which proved to be a den of rattlesnakes. The reptiles bit him so that he died in twenty-four hours. The weather is still being warm enough to have entirely roused snakes to their full vigor, citizens found and killed them.

Eggs with iron shells will be a fact at the Paris Exposition. A Berlin chemist caused his hens to produce them by feeding them on a preparation in which iron was made to take the place of lime. The eggs had to very full for transportation, but how about the chickens?

The report of the navigable character of the Colorado river recently made by Samuel Adams, has attracted much attention in Washington, and it is proposed to send an exploring party down the Blue and Grand rivers, its main branches from points within our territory, to the Gulf of California. Mr. Adams thinks there are but slight obstacles to its navigation for one thousand four hundred miles from its mouth.

The Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette* thinks it is a generally admitted fact, that the Convention held in St. Louis, in February, fell far short of equaling the just expectations of the Mississippi Valley. It therefore proposes that a Mississippi River Convention be held at some convenient point—Davenport being recommended as the most suitable place—during the month of June. To this convention, delegates, the *Gazette* recommends, should be invited from every city and town in the Mississippi Valley, from the Falls of St. Anthony, and on each of the rivers tributary to the Mississippi, above the rapids.

An expedition for the exploration of the interior of Greenland was arranged to leave Copenhagen about the 8th of this month. The expedition (which is wholly at private expense) is conducted by Mr. Edward Whymper of Alpine celebrity, and Mr. Robt. Brown, an accomplished naturalist, and will explore the Rocky Mountain slopes, who has already twice visited the Arctic regions.

Three Quixotic young gentlemen, of the ages of thirteen, fourteen and fifteen respectively, residing in Chicago, lately started on ponies for the Rocky Mountains. They left word that they abandoned home for no fault of their parents, but they wanted a little adventure in the woods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET STORE.

NEW AND CHEAP

CARPETS,

DAILY ARRIVING AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.

WINDOW SHADES,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND MATS,

Table and Piano Covers,

RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS, &c.

We offer our entire stock at prices to suit the times. Give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH ST., second floor,

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

PAPER HANGINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY FOR THE

LOWEST PRICES,

AT

107 MARKET STREET, NEAR LIBERTY.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WANTED.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from **$1,000 to $10,000.** Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FRESH GROCERIES.

50 hhds P. R. Sugar;
25 boxes Havana Sugar;
50 hhds Cuba Sugar;
200 bbls Refined Sugar;
420 bags prime to choice Coffee,
In store and to arrive. For sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

POTOMAC HERRING.

25 BBLS. JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale low by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

NEW

BURLINGTON HERRING.

10 boxes "Mitchell's" Smoked Burlington Herring just received and for sale by the box or dozen, at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & M'CLURE,
346 Liberty street.

TOBY SEGARS.

100,000 TOBY SEGARS,

On consignment and for sale by

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

FRESH BUTTER,

RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS,

TTHS AT 360 LIBERTY STREET.

TWO CARS

PEACH BLOW POTATOES,

Just received at 360 LIBERTY STREET.

TTHS VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Beautifully situated on the second bank in the Borough of Rochester, Pa., commanding a fine view of the Ohio river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad station; trains for Pittsburgh nearly every hour. Contains Eight Rooms, with Washhouse, Stable, Carriage-house and other outbuildings; about one acre of ground, and plenty of fruit. Price low. Possession given immediately. For further particulars address CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Pa.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in fine style.

RYE FLOUR.

300 BARRELS IN STORE,

And for sale by

D. WALLACE,
No. 353 Liberty street.

BLOATERS.

100 bbls fresh YARMOUTH BLOATER HERRING

Just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

PRESERVED AND DRY GINGER.

1 case PRESERVED GINGER, in pots;
1 case CONSERVE or DRY GINGER, in boxes;
To arrive and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

JELLIES.

GUARA, CURRANT, APPLE, BLACKBERRY, PEACH, QUINCE AND ORANGE JELLIES, for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

OYSTERS.

300 dozen SPICED AND COVE OYSTERS, *BEST QUALITY,*
In store and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

CHALK.

50 BBLS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT

Paper Collar Company,

BOSTON,

MANUFACTURE THE

Most Popular Collars Now in Use,

And for Ease, Elegance of Fit, and Strength of Material are Unsurpassed.

LEADING STYLES:

"CRESCENT" and "GIPSEY," enamelled.
"LINEN FINISH," which, being *water-proof*, are taking the lead of all others.
"CLIPPER," "NO. 1 IMPROVED," "—" MEDAL," and "SHAKSPEARE."

DR. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer, having certified our Collars *"Free from all harmful ingredients,"* BUY NO OTHERS.

For sale by dealers generally.

F. A. HAWLEY & CO., Manufacturers' Selling Agents and Importers of Men's Furnishing Goods, 13 Otis and 24 Arch streets, Boston.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

TTHS Selling Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS.

The Mystic Iron Works,

OF MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN., OFFER FOR SALE

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Their entire stock of MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK, consisting every thing appertaining to a large MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN and MODEL SHOP, BOILER and BLACKSMITH SHOP, IRON FOUNDRY, consisting of Lathes, Planers, Upright and Horizontal Drills, Cupola Furnace, Large Screw Cutters, Taps, Drills, Arbors, Purring Machines, Wood Lathes and Planers, Engine Lathes, Milling Machine, Saws, Boiler Rolls, Punches, Shears, Hanging Drills, Tube Expanders, Cast Iron Forges, Sledge Hammers, Large Blacksmith Vise, Anvils, Blowers, Portable Cupola and Blower, one smaller size do., Flasks, Patterns, large quantities of Iron and Steel Tools necessary for all branches of Machine, Boiler and Foundry Business, three large new 45 feet Posts, 20 to 40 feet Arms, capable of lifting 10 to 20 tons; 1 pair Shears for bisetting 60 feet, with Rolls, Blocking, Planing Machine (Harian & Hollingworth's pattern), an nearly new and capable of lifting 75 tons; also, a large lot of Models, Patterns and Drawings of the latest and most improved designs, from 1 inch to 4 feet 6 inches, single, double, upright, inclined and horizontal. Also, Hoisting and Portable Engine Patterns and Drawings. Also, a lot of Iron and Steel Files, Boiler and Scrap Iron, Brass Fittings, Pipe Fittings, 4 new Portable Engines, new Flue Boiler, 12 feet in diameter; 1 Fine Boiler, 4x24, &c., &c.

TO OIL WELL BORERS.

THE LOUISIANA PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, of New Orleans, are desirous of contracting with an experienced and responsible party for the sinking of SEVEN ARTESIAN OIL WELLS on their territory in the Parish of Calcasieu, La., at a stipulated price per foot, to be of a depth of from six to eight hundred feet, as may be hereafter determined. A first rate 15-horse Engine, with all necessary tools, tubing, casing, cables, ropes, and all the fixtures, such as derrick, and all the requisite appliances, under a good shed, are now on the ground, together with commodious buildings for the accommodation of workmen. Address the subscriber with terms, &c., New Orleans, Box No. 210 Postoffice, or at the office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet street.

A. G. FIELDS, Secretary.
New Orleans, April 19, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., we, David Richard and J. A. Harris, administrators of T. M. Harris, late of said county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867,

On the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all that certain

Tract of Land,

Situate in Collins township, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the north-west side of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the point where the line of lands of Hon. W. McCandless comes to said Railroad; thence by said line of W. McCandless' land north 10½ deg., west 546 5-100 feet to the Allegheny river at low water mark; thence down said river by the courses thereof south 50 deg. 9 min., west 284 4-100 feet to the line of land now or late of Dr. Peter Mowry, deceased; thence by said land south 46 deg., east 558½ feet to the Allegheny Valley Railroad aforesaid; and thence by the line of said Railroad northeastwardly 332 52-100 feet to the beginning; containing 4 Acres, 65 24-100 Perches, strict measure.

Terms of Sale.—One-half cash upon confirmation of sale, and the remaining one-half in one year from confirmation with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and conveyancing to be paid by the purchaser.

DAVID RINEHART,
J. A. HARTIN,
Administrators of T. M. Harris, dec'd.
J. S. FERGUSON, Attorney,
No. 89 Fifth street.

ICE, ICE.

WATCH FOR THE WAGON,

The undersigned, successors to K. BLAIR, respectfully solicit a liberal share of the old customers and the public generally for their

SUPERIOR DUQUESNE ICE,

Which they will furnish promptly and at LIBERAL RATES. Wagons running in both cities. All orders left at REYMER & BROS., 126 Wood street, or at KENNEDY & LATHROP'S, 43 Federal street, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention.

J. A. DIEBOLD & CO.

I cheerfully recommend my successors to my friends and the public generally for their ability and promptness in endeavoring to please their patrons.

K. BLAIR.

ISAAC CRAIG,

OUT-LET SAW MILL,

Foot of Craig St., Allegheny City.

Keeps constantly on hands a large stock of Seasoned Joists, Trimmers,
Window Frame Stuff,
Sub-Sills, Lintles,
Sills, Studding,
Scantling, Decking,
Boat and Bottom Plank,
Spouting,
Shingles, Lath, &c,
and at fair rates.

He will fill orders for sawed stuff with promptness tf

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FISH.

ONE THOUSAND PACKAGES,

BBLS. HF. BBLS. QR. BBLS. AND KITTS,

Mackerel,

FOR SALE LOW BY

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

The Daily Commercial

CONSOLIDATION.

Present Corporate Debts.

In the article of your * correspondent, which appeared in the COMMERCIAL of April 23d, the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which relate to the "present corporate debts" are discussed at length; and the writer comes to the general conclusion that the new or incoming districts will be unfairly burdened with the debts of the old corporations. I have carefully read the act, and arrive at a conclusion entirely different. And as it is important to all taxpaying voters, whether residing in the new or the old districts, that the operation of the act in this respect should be clearly understood by all, I will now offer my views upon the subject:

Your * correspondent selects the case of Allegheny, to show how the act will work; and says her debts are about five hundred thousand dollars; and that she will go into consolidation by shifting the burden of her debts upon her neighbors, each of the new districts is being saddled with their full proportion of it. And he then asks, "what possible benefit these new districts can derive from Allegheny corporate property?" I will endeavor to answer. On referring to the official statements of Allegheny accounts for the year 1866, recently published, I find several kinds of corporate property, which yield a considerable net annual revenue. I will give the details of only one piece of property, the city water works. The Superintendent

Reports the revenue derived from the works for 1866, to be	$80,169 09
But as this includes about $21,000 of uncollected assessments, on which there may be an estimated loss of one-fourth, I deduct	5,250 00
Leaving as gross receipts	$74,919 09
The expenses incurred on account of the works during the same time, are reported to be	$29,395 70
To which I add for salaries paid and not included in the expenses stated	1,900 00
Making the total expense	$31,295 70
Which being deducted from the gross receipts, leaves as the net annual revenue derived from the water works	$43,623 39

Here we see that, without referring to markethouses, and other productive property, we have one piece of corporate property which yields a clear annual income of $43,623 39, which it is believed will satisfy the taxpayers of the new districts, and your correspondent also, that there is a "possible benefit" to be derived from property owned by the old corporations.

The corporate debt of Allegheny is correctly stated at about five hundred thousand dollars; but it consists in part of four per cent. bonds, the annual interest accruing thereon cannot exceed thirty thousand dollars; while the income from the Water Works will pay that interest and leave a surplus of more than thirteen thousand dollars in the public treasury. And here we have a sample of that oppressive burden, which it is alleged, the old corporations seek to shift off upon the poor unenlightened inhabitants of the new districts.

Your correspondent believes that the operation of the act will be similar to that of "an old firm, taking in new partners, who impose a good deal of useless trumpery on the incoming partners, in the process of taking stock." But he forgets to remember that in this case neither the old firm or the new partners can have any part in the process of taking stock. That service is to be performed by disinterested persons, selected by a court. Moreover, the value of property offered by either of the partners, old or new, must be determined by its cash value, or how much it would bring if sold at auction. But as this includes about $21,000 of uncollected assessments, on which there may be an estimated loss of one-fourth, I deduct. But as the income from the Water Works is based upon the assessed valuation of property, which is made peremptory by the act, and the appraisers cannot depart from it. If any of the parties offering property shall deem the appraisement too low, or if the receiving party shall deem it too high, either of them may be heard before the court, where errors, if any there be, will be corrected.

It may be safely assumed that all of the corporate property which may pass from the old corporations to the new, will be useful to the extent of its appraised value; but if any part of it shall be deemed "useless trumpery," it may be sold for its appraised cash value. It may be alleged that some kinds of property thus acquired by the new corporation, such as fire engine houses, market houses, &c., although useful in the neighborhood where they are placed, may be of little utility to the inhabitants in distant parts of the new districts. Inequalities of this kind must exist in all large cities, old or new. It can never happen in any large community that all the inhabitant will enjoy precisely equal advantages from its public structures or improvements. But this is no reason why we should abandon such structures, or cease to expend money in providing them. The proper remedy for inequalities of this character, is to provide such buildings or improvements, in all parts of the city territory, wherever they may be necessary and proper for the convenience or protection of the people. And it will be the fault of the incoming districts alone, if they do not send such representatives to the City Councils as will make their wants known, and cause them to be supplied.

In the concluding paragraph of your * correspondent, he asserts that "the provisions of the act are so obviously unfair that no one, however anxious for consolidation, can be found to defend them." And then endeavors to alarm the inhabitants of Sharpsburg, Peebles, Collins, and Lower St. Clair, by assuring them that they are required to pay a full share of the value of the Allegheny City commons; while from their distance they are precluded from any enjoyment of them. This is a bold, and I may add, a reckless argument, when it is known that the Allegheny commons have nothing to do with city debts and property, and cannot appear either as a debit or a credit, in any account of either party. The 35th section of the act declares that the commons shall be held for general public use, and deprives the corporation of any power to sell, mortgage, lease, or in any manner alienate them. And as they can neither be sold nor be made to yield revenue, they cannot be appraised as possessing any cash value.

April 30th, 1867. W——.

LARGE FRUIT FARM.—The Scioto, Ohio, *Gazette*, says: We understand that our enterprising and public spirited citizen, Colonel Sifford, has succeeded in negotiating for 8,000 acres of land in Huntingdon township, on favorable terms, for an Eastern company that design cultivating fruit on the most extensive scale. Two hundred families will settle upon this tract within a year from this time.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PRACTICE VS. THEORY—The unparalleled success which attends these remedies in their radical cures, of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ulcers Evil, Barber's Itch, Ulcer, Sore leg, Ringworm, and all skin diseases would be deemed impredible, were it not substantiated by "a cloud of living witnesses." Such benedicent results cannot fail to challenge our admiration for the genius which displays such science in the extirpation of disease and the triumph of health! Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

DR. METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

A certain cure for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Flatulency, Heartburn, Nausea, &c., and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Price 25 cents per box. JOS. LEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

EDUCATIONAL.

STEUBENVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. C. C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Superintendent; Rev. A. M. REED, A. M., Principal; Prof. L. E. WYCKOFF, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Latin.

The Summer Session of this Institution will open MAY 6th.

Reduction of Terms: Per session of five months, Boarding, Room, Light, &c., $80; Tuition from $10 to $18, according to class; washing 50 cents per dozen. We have reduced our terms about ten per cent. for the coming year. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent or Principal. TTH3

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Spring Session will commence MONDAY, April 15th. For Scholarships apply at ROOMS, ACADEMY HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth sts.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

The session is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. P. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 10 Penna. Vols.

403 Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, 1240 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—FLOUR—

100 bbls Fawn Lake,
100 bbls Arctic,
100 bbls Harbor Mills,
50 boxes Factory Cheese,
25 packages White Fish,
25 packages Mackerel.

STURGEON BROS.,
363 Liberty street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration upon the estate of NOAH WALTER, late of Duquesne Borough, Allegheny county, having been granted by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, those having claims will present them, and those indebted make immediate payment to

HENRY F. EGGERS, Admr.,
R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,
Attorney, 75 Grant street.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By advertisements of LOW PRICED machines, but by patronizing such you only throw away your money, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at 58 FIFTH STREET. eod

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Farewell benefit of Mr. J. C. HALL.

TERRE PIECES!

THURSDAY EVENING, May 2d, the performance will commence with the thrilling drama of

THE GAMBLER'S FATE.

To be followed by the sterling comedy of

THE LADIES' BATTLE.

To conclude with the WATER WITCHES.

☞On Monday Evening, May 6th, the Opera House will be closed, in order to make the proper alterations, &c., in the stage, for the proper production of the Great Dramatic Spectacle, the "Black Crook," to commence Tuesday evening.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SNEAK THIEVING.—Some sneak thief entered the boarding house of Mrs. Nellis, No. 150 Third street, on Tuesday night, and stole from the wash-house several tubs and pails, and also a considerable quantity of clothing.

SALE OF THE "FOREST CITY."—In the United States District Court, yesterday, Marshal Rowley made a return of the sale of the steamboat "Forest City," for debt, for the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars.

HIS NAME—The name of the boy who was drowned off the steamboat Elector, on the Monongahela river, some weeks since, upon whose remains Coroner Clawson held an inquest, has been ascertained to be John Hipp. His widowed mother resides near Brownsville, and he was on his way home, at the time of his death.

FINALLY COMMITTED.—On Monday last Edward Wilkes, the man charged with rifling the pockets of some of the passengers in the confusion resulting from the accident on the Pan Handle railroad, at Haslin Station, a few weeks ago, and a hearing before Justice Grayson, of Washington, Pa., and was finally committed for trial.

NAVY GUN STAR-GUAGED.—The twenty-inch navy gun, which was proved at the Government grounds on Monday, was star-gauged on Tuesday. It was found that the average enlargement by the shot was .004 (four-thousandths) of an inch. The greatest diameter of the bore after proving was 20.005 inches, and the smallest twenty inches.

INSANE MAN ARRESTED.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday states that an insane man, with dark hair and eyes, bald on front of head, and shabbily dressed, was found wandering about the streets there on Monday. He was taken in charge by the police and brought before the Mayor, who endeavored to learn who he is and where he belongs. No information could be gained, however, as he persistently refused to tell his name or state where he came from. The Mayor sent him to prison for safe keeping until his friends (if he has any) claim him, or other provision can be made for him.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS.—We noticed yesterday the arrival of another new palace sleeping car, at the Union Depot—the second one built of the kind by the Central Transportation Company, to run on the Allentown route. The berths are all double, only two in a section, instead of three (two single and one double) as heretofore. This car is open to visitors at the depot, and Jonah Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping car, or his Assistant Superintendent, James Stephenson, will take pleasure in showing this new invention, or rather luxury in traveling, to any ladies and gentlemen who will call around and see it. It is intended to supply the Allentown route at once with this style of car.

MCGAW LODGE, No. 169, I. O. G. T.—The following ladies and gentlemen have been elected as officers of the McGaw Lodge, No. 169, Independent Order of Good Templars, of Temperanceville, and will be installed on Tuesday evening next by S. H. Bryant, L. D.: W. C. T., John L. Vaughan; W. V. T., Miss Nannie Greer; W. S., Miss Alice Aiken; W. A. S., Albert Graham; W. T., H. D. McGaw; W. F. S., Wm. Colvin; W. C., Rev. J. E. McGaw; W. M., T. B. Levy; W. D. M., Miss Maggie Humphrey; I. G., Miss Annie Colling; W. O. G., John E. Anderson; P. W. C. T., T. B. Levy; R. H. S., Miss Thus. Henderson; W. L. H. S., Mary J. Wilkinson. The following members are delegated to the Grand Lodge: J. E. Johnston, M. H. Appleton, Matthew Greer, Joseph Smith.

And Still Another Libel Suit.

Daniel O'Neill yesterday instituted another suit for libel before Alderman Strain, the defendants being James B. O'Neill and John W. Pittock. The prosecution sets forth that "on or about the 23d day of April, 1867, one James B. O'Neill and one John W. Pittock did write, print and publish, or did cause and procure to be printed and published, a certain false, malicious and defamatory libel of and concerning this deponent, and with intent to injure and defraud deponent, and subject him to public hatred and contempt, which said printed libel is annexed hereto: Here follows the article, signed by J. B. O'Neill, that appeared in the *Observer* on Saturday last.' Complainant therefore desires that a warrant may issue, and the aforesaid defendants, James B. O'Neill and John W. Pittock, may be arrested and held to answer this charge of libel, and further deponent saith not."

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Samuel T. Paisley, Esq., Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, furnishes us the following report of the fires in this city during the last month: **Number of alarms, 11; number of blows struck on large bell, 228; total loss, $3,450; insurance, $10,350.** The largest fire of the month was the steamboat conflagration on the 11th ult., the loss on that occasion being $82,000, and the insurance $18,900.

We also learn from Mr. Paisley that during the past six months seventy alarms of fire have been given over the lines, and 2,635 blows struck on the large bell. The total loss during that period, which amount $86,853 was covered by insurance. This loss is very small, compared with that of other cities of the same population, and composed of so much combustible material, and shows the efficiency which have been derived from our present excellent system of fire alarm. It also shows that the fire department is efficient and prompt in responding to alarm.

Sheep Sheering Festival --- Premiums Offered.

The annual Sheep Sheering Festival, under the auspices of the Wool Growers' Association of Upper St. Clair and Snowden townships, will take place on the 11th inst. Besides the usual premiums which Mr. Wright, of the *National Agriculturalist*, offers the following special premiums:

1. For the best fleece, Buck or Ewe of any age, from a pure-bred merino, coming from any section of the manufacture of broad cloth and other fabrics requiring a staple of equal quality. To be cleansed and sheared ready for the loom—wool less than 12 months' growth not to be entered. Premium, value at $20.

2. For the best scoured fleece from a Ram or Ewe of any age, in proportion to the weight of wool on the live weight of the animal—not less than eight ounces—one of Dr. B. Rodgers & Son's Harpoon Hay Elevators and Pulleys, complete; worth $15.

3. For the best Shearer, to be decided by test under the rules of the society—one of Gibson's Cloth Wringers: worth $10.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A serious accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday evening, near Wilmore Station, ninety-three miles from this city. It appears that as the Philadelphia Express train, which left this city at 4:20 Tuesday afternoon, was ascending the Mountain with two engines attached to the train, a land slide was encountered by which the train was badly wrecked. One of the engines was thrown over an embankment into the Conemaugh river, and the other into a ditch, causing both engines to be disabled. The baggage cars and one of the passenger coaches were also wrecked, but the balance of the train escaped injury. Samuel Moore, the fireman, and O'Rourke, the engineers, were thrown from the engines, but were not hurt. Mr. Wilson, the express messenger, a resident of Harrisburg, sustained a fracture of the left side, and Mr. Hooger, of Philadelphia, were seriously bruised. The passengers escaped without injury. As soon as the passengers of the road learned of the accident, all the workmen were dispatched to the scene of the wreck, and the six hours' the obstructions were removed from the track.

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Sylvester was greeted by a good audience on the occasion of her benefit last night, and in response to an enthusiastic call at the close of the first play, appeared before the curtain and made a neat farewell speech. To-night Mr. J. C. Hall, an accomplished gentleman and clever actor, will take his farewell benefit, and announces for the occasion a very attractive bill. Hall has improved himself a capable, judicious actor, and won during the season the good will and confidence of the people by pretending that it will perform impossibilities. It will not restore lost limbs or *sight* to the blind.

THE FINEST CHINA WARE in the city at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

THE MOST FRAGRANT Imported Havana Segars, wholesale and retail, at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

DELICIOUS MAPLE SYRUP, at Yagle's Family Grocery, No. 2 west side of the Diamond, Allegheny.

SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c., custom made, at Murdock & Putnam's Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street.

CABINET CARTE PHOTOGRAPHS, at B. L. H. Dabbs, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

IMPORTED GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES at C. S. Herron's, No. 184 Wood street.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Address of Rev. Herrick Johnson--Adoption of a Constitution--Pledge of Membership--Object of the Organization to Repeal the Present License Law--Resolutions Adopted---Adjournment---Children's Meeting at City Hall.

The Allegheny County Temperance Convention re-assembled in the First Methodist Church, yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Alex. Clark.

Rev. Herrick Johnson, the President elect, was then introduced, and upon entering upon the duties of the office made a few remarks, during which he announced himself as a friend of the temperance movement, and expressed some surprise at the small number of persons present on so important an occasion. He thought such a day, when God was quenching the thrist of earth with copious showers of pure water, was peculiarly appropriate one for temperance men, and on which they should meet together to take measures for the advancement of the cause.

The minutes of Tuesday evening's session were read by the Secretary, George McLain, Esq., and adopted.

Rev. G. D. Chenowith, from the Business Committee, submitted a constitution for the government of the permanent organization, which upon motion was received.

Dr. Way remarked that the constitution, as read, provided only for the election of two Vice-Presidents, whereas the nominating committee, at the session on Tuesday evening, had reported a large number of Vice Presidents, and the officers so reported had been elected under the impression that they were to be officers of the county organization.

Rev. Mr. Chenowith thought the impression was erroneous. The Vice-Presidents were honorary officers of the Convention, and the organization of the County Association had not yet, in his opinion, been effected.

John D. Bailey, Esq., held the same views of the question as entertained by Dr. Way. He thought the Constitution was too complicated. A simple Constitution, easily understood, should be adopted. He was also opposed to some of the provisions, as he thought many persons favorable to the temperance cause, and who were a very influential class, would be prevented from co-operating with the county organization by the pledge which they would be compelled to enter during the ensuing fall.

Mr. Blair, of Allegheny, Mr. Hill and Colonel Bayne, also took part in the discussion, and spoke in favor of making the Constitution the Constitution of the Association.

A motion was then adopted, declaring the present members of this Convention, and those who shall hereafter subscribe to the constitution, and sign the pledge, to be members of the Association.

A motion was made that each township district be requested to delegate one person to act as an executive committee, and to constitute with the Executive Committee of the Association. The motion was lost.

The Convention then adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met in the evening, pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. G. J. Chenowith. In the absence of the President, Rev. John H. Ebbert was called to the chair.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Chenowith, chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, First—That the Executive Committee of this County Association be instructed to forthwith provide for the holding of public meetings everywhere in the county, throughout the several churches, sabbath schools, etc., to call out speakers for such occasions, and to circulate the total abstinence pledge be presented for signatures; and that each pastoral charge report quarterly to the chairman of the Committee the number of names enrolled on the pledge.

Resolved, Second—That we will employ for the ministry and the Christian church is designed of God to be a leader in the great moral reforms of the age, and temperance reform, we cordially welcome to our companionship in the hosting, the various temperance organizations; and we regard the Orders of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and the Temple of Honor, as operating specially in the line of our work, and sympathize with which they are now carrying on the reform.

Resolved, Third—That we regard the most formidable barriers in the way of the Gospel of Christ, proper development of the people, and success of the temperance reform, to be the organizations of society, and that it is the solemn duty of the religious community, to give their thronged influence and power to call the people to abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and to the speedy and effectual overthrow of the whole traffic and its unchristian and unpatriotic prosperity.

Resolved, Fourth—That the licensing of acknowledged evil is wrong in morals and ruining in legislation, and that the whole history of the license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State proves the proved sufficient to restrain the traffic and diminish the evils of intemperance, and we therefore call upon and give our consent to a system which shall give the legal sanction to the traffic in a business so full of evils, and to the best interests of the people, and that prohibition is the only safe legislation that can be secured.

On motion, the report of the Committee was received. The resolutions were then taken up separately, and all adopted, but after some discussion the second resolution was reconsidered, and laid on the table, on the ground that it looked like self-gratification, to compliment the Christian church by name, as named, as the Convention was mainly composed of representatives of the church.

Thomas T. Everett then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is filled with gratitude to Almighty God, that the work of the Temperance Reform is steadily and solidly gaining ground in the hearts, and affections and sympathies of the people, in many and various localities throughout the land, which have long been cursed with the blighting and desolating effects of intemperance in every shape.

Resolved, That this Convention, acting under a deep sense of duty to God, to our fellow men, do cheerfully and unreservedly bid God speed to the Temperance Reform, wherever inaugurated, and that we lend our sympathies and prayers in behalf of the movements which are being successfully carried forward in the several populous cities in the East, intended, under God's blessing, to protect, preserve and defend the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath, and to circumscribe the fearful vice of rum-selling.

Resolved, That intemperance is the cause of most of the misery and suffering that effect our fellowmen, dying and palsoning the life stream of domestic happiness, and, if it is therefore our bounden duty to exert our united efforts against this monster evil, to stand shoulder to shoulder until the evil is buried from the land.

Thomas Steel then stated for the information of the Convention, that in Pittsburgh alone there were the names of one hundred and sixty ladies and gentlemen enrolled, who had signed the pledge to labor in temperance organizations and temperance leagues were represented.

Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the sixth Presbyterian Church, was then introduced and delivered a powerful address in advocacy of the temperance cause.

Thomas Steel was then called upon and delivered a few well-timed remarks.

On motion, a vote of thanks were returned to the pastor and Trustees of the First Methodist Church for the use of their chapel, to the choir for their excellent music, and to the Pittsburgh JOURNAL and *Dispatch* for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention.

After singing the doxology, and benediction by Rev. S. J. Wilson, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The proceedings of the Convention were interspersed with some excellent music by the choir of Pittsburgh Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance.

CHILDREN'S MEETING.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, at Concert, a convention of children of the various Sabbath Schools in Allegheny county was held in City Hall. The attendance was very large, a goodly number of Sabbath Schools being represented. Pleasing and well-timed temperance addresses were delivered by Rev. G. D. Chenowith, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union; Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Allegheny; Rev. A. R. Reid, D. D., pastor of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny, and others. The exercises were interspersed with some excellent vocal music, furnished by the choir connected with the Pittsburgh Division, No. 42, Sons of Temperance.

CHOICE TEAS AND SUGARS at Wilson & Underhill's Family Grocery, No. 15 Diamond, Allegheny.

A GOOD MEDICINE — BLOOD SEARCHER.— The genuine can be had of Dr. Fulton, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. He recommends and warrants it to cure in all curable cases, but he will not insult the common sense of the people by pretending that it will perform impossibilities. It will not restore lost limbs or *sight* to the blind.

THE FINEST CHINA WARE in the city at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

COUNTRY PEOPLE BEWARE OF FRAUDS.—We have permanently located in our city the renowned Indian Herb Doctor; at No. 194 Liberty street, whom we have known personally for many years. The Doctor is a gentleman, and a regular practicing physician, who carries his diploma with him. He has been unusually successful, both here and elsewhere, in curing all kinds of diseases, many of which had been given up as utterly hopeless by other resident and traveling physicians. His successful treatment in many of our best and leading families and their authorized published certificates of almost miraculous cures performed by him, has caused a feeling of envy or jealousy among some other of our physicians, but the "Indian Herb Doctor" takes everything coolly, simply averring there is room enough for all, and that if any of the other physicians should fail to cure and he should fortunately be successful in his method of treatment, that others should not complain of it.

The Indian Herb Doctor does not reflect upon any other physician in any manner, and although he prudently publishes the numerous certificates of his cures, yet he is careful to have them *sworn* to in due form before our Mayor or some Alderman. As the Doctor has now been here several months, in daily contact with our citizens, all he published must be true and correct, otherwise he would have taken his departure summarily from the city, if for no other reason than for the want of patronage.

Our object in writing this lengthy preface is to call the attention of *country people* to the best chance that has been offered before the public. Those brought out since the tax has been imposed on spirits are trash. I never recommend them.

Respectfully and truly yours,

R. J. MARVIN.

COLON, St. Joseph Co., Mich., July 31, 1866.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters ever since they were brought out, and consider them the best compound in the market. I believe they have brought out since the tax has been imposed on spirits are trash. I never recommend them.

Respectfully and truly yours,

R. J. MARVIN.

COLON, St. Joseph Co., Mich., July 31, 1866.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters a sovereign balm for a thousand ails.

Yours, truly, D. C. REYNOLDS, Allegheny.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

John Cannagh, lot of household goods; Graff & Reiter, 2 cases mdse; Chambers & Boyce, 1 case mdse; Reymer & Bros., 6 casks pickles; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 5 pf cheese; Smith & A. J. Packard, 3 barrels crackers; Wm. Holland & Co., 1 bale carpets; Wm. Hahn & Hadley, 2 casks tobacco; S Waker, 1 barrel crackers; Hamilton & Co., 1 package mdse; Schuler, Son & Co 17 sacks potatoes; 10 boxes cheese, 2 kegs butter; Lyon & Shorb, 1 pf mdse; Wm. Bingham, 2 cases; T C Jenkins, 12 pails butter, 2 barrels, 10 do green apples, 12 packages produce; Pittsburgh Steam Packet and Towing Company, 4 anchors; H Riddle, 1 barrel; a package mdse; Mellon & Sellers, 1 bale rags; Lippincott, Bailey & Co., 6 revolving rakes, 5 pkgs mdse; Wm. Bingham, 21 sacks car corn, 2 sacks shelled corn; 2 sacks rye; R A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 10 barrels rye whiskey; Wm. Bingham, 2 sacks corn; Wm. Bingham, 2 sacks corn; Wm. Bingham, 2 sacks corn; 2 sacks rye; R A Fahnestock, Son & Co, 10 barrels rye whiskey